NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF GENERAL MORGAN.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN.

James GRAHAM. 12000, pp. 415. Docby & Jack oc. A certain mythical hale has hitherto surrounded the history of the old Virginian wagoner, whose prowess was an important feature in the successful sesertion of our national independence. The writer of this volume has had access to various authentic materials, consisting of the manuscript correspondence of Gen. Morgan with Washington, Greene, Lafayette, Jefferson, Hamilton, and many other distinguished men of the Revolutionary era, together with valuable contributions from persons who were in possession of trustworthy sources of information. For the first time, accordingly, we have a complete biographical narrative of Morgan's military carrer, and are enabled to form an adoquate estimate of his services to the cause of the Revolution.

General Morgan, as his name indicates, was of Welsh extraction. His parents were among the genigrants from that country who settled on the banks of the Delaware between the years 1720 and 1730. He was bern in 1736, in the County of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, but before he became of age his residence was removed to Virginia. His early education was entirely neglected. When first known in his adopted State he could scarcely read, was unable to write a legible hand, and had but a slight knowledge of the first rules of arithmetic. His manners were rude and unpolished. From the time that he was able to labor, he was kept constantly at work by his father in clearing land, splitting fence rails, and in performing other tasks belonging to . robust boy on an unimproved form. His departure from home was owing to a misunderstanding with his father, and was without the knowledge or consent of either of his parents. His first employment in Virginia was on a farm in Berkeley County. Heat once showed himself to be very industrious and capable of performing a large amount of labor. His first task was to grub up a piece of rough land for which he was to be paid by the acre. He performed this so satisfactorily that he soon had plenty of employment of the same kind, and was at length engaged to superintend a sawmill. In this busipess he remained for nearly a year, when he obtained a situation as wagoner, in the service of a peighboring trader. At that time, the employment was a profitable and an important one. There were no steamboats nor railroads, and supplies for the region west of the Blue Ridge were transported in wagons from the older settlements east of that range of mountains. The wages which Morgan received were much better than those which he had earned at the sawmill. Besides, he had already formed the design of becoming a wagoner on his own account as soon as he could purchase a wagon and horses, and in a little more than two years he set up in the business for himself. During this period his perconsl improvement was no less striking than the favorable change in his circumstances. The balfformed boy had developed into a man; his mental growth had received a strong impulse; and he became a great favorite with his companions by reason of his strength and spirit, his frank and goodhumored bearing, and his rich fund of natural wit which he kept in constant exercise. His habits and manners harmonized with those of the people by whom he was surrounded, and the traits of character which he displayed naturally destined him to become their leader.

While pursuing his occupation as wagoner, he was called to exercise his energies in a more impertant sphere. The advance of Braddock's army through a wide extent of wilderness required ample means of transportation, and it was not easy to obtain the necessary supply of horses and wagons. Morgan was induced to join the expedition, which promised adventures entirely congenial with his bold and resolute spirit. He thus relinquished his peaceful pursuits, and commenced his military career in the humble capacity of a teamster. During this march an incident occurred which gave him fresh reputation as a young fellow of dauntless pluck.

A difficulty stose between the captain of a company of Virginia troops (to which Morgan was attached in his consecut of wagoner, his wagon being laden with his copacity of wagoner, his wagon being laden with their baggages, and a powerful fellow who accompanied the army, and who had the reputation of being a skilful puglist, and a bully. It was agreed between the disputants that upon the first half the matter should be settled by a fight. As soon as the company halted for chimer, the captain stepped out to meet his antagonist, when he was accosted by Morgan—— Captain, said he, you must not fight that man.

"Why not?" hoursed the officer.

dinner, the captain stepped out to meet his antagonist, when he was accosted by Morgan—
Captain, "said he, "you must not fight that man."
Why not?" inquired the efficer.
Because, "replied Morgan, "you are our captain, and if the fellow was to lick you, we should be all disgreed. But, I will light him, and if he licks me, it will not hart the credit of the company."
The captain temonstrated; but disliking the necessity that the credit of the company."

The captain temonstrated; but dishking the neces-sity of placing himself or a level with a blackgured, and percelying that his autagonish was perfectly wilking to accede to the arrangement, he consented. Morgan, attipping himself, at once on aged the bully, and in a very short space of time, gave him so severe a beating that he was unable to rise from the ground. The provess displayed by one so young, against a man of materia years and vigorous frame, and who, moreover, was eciphrated as a puglist, gave Morgan high con-sideration among his association.

After the detect of Braddock the Government of Virginia adopted efficient messures for the defense of the frontier, and Morgan continued in the service of the colony, being attached with his wagon and team to the Quartermaster's department. During the next eight years there are only occasional notices of his career. In the Autumn of 1755, and the Winter and Spring of the ensuing year, he was engaged in transporting supplies to the Virginia troops on the frontier. This was a dangerous employment. He was constantly exposed to the turking fee, and two or three times narrowly ex-

caped being killed. In the Spring of 1756 he was sent with a wagon-load In the Steing of tree in was call with a wage of stores to Fort Chiewell, one of the posts which had been established along the Virginian freeder, and sittated on the head waters of New River. While at this place a terrible disaster befell him. A British louterant, taking offense at something which Morgar had said or done, abused him in violent terms, and at length struck him with the flat of his sword. Morgan's indomitable spirit could not wook this outlarge. Forthindomitable spirit could not brook this outrage. Forth-with clenehing his fist, he struck the officer so heavy a with clenehing his flat, he struck the officer so heavy a how as to extend him sensoices on the ground. This was regarded as an offense so grave against military is was to call for summary and exception punishment. A drum-head court martial sontenced Morgan to receive five hundred leshes. Heing immediately stripped and tied up, he received in a once the alloted number of lashes, save one. When the terrible punishment was over, it is said that the firsh on his bases hung down in tags. None but one possessing annual powers of enduation, and an iron consistency annual powers of enduation and iron consistency annual powers of enduation and iron consistency and have survived an act of creatity so extraordinary even in the British army of that day. But he saon a reversed from its effects. The officer, sensible upon redection that he had been in the wrong, and regretting the consequences which had followed alterward made Morgan a public apology. This was a slight atonoment for so deep an apology. This was a slight atonement for so deep an injury, yet it was deemed sufficient by Morgan, who, from that moment, magnanimously discharged his mind of all recontinent toward the author of his sufferings

His zeal and courage in the warfare with the Indians attracted the attention of Washington, with whom his acquaintance commenced at about this period. He was now about twenty-three years of age. His appearance was imposing and evinced remarkable strength and activity. He was upward of six set in hight; his form was muscular, massive, and symmetrical, and his whole is that of a mili-

tary commander. Returning to civilized society in i Prederick, his morals were found to partake of the firedem of the camp. He had become addicted to grink og and gaming, though the strength of his head prevented him from falling into habits of intoxication. He was thrown into bad company, and ted to engage in numerous broils and difficulties. Still, he cherished the desire to rise above a condition of dependence. He continued to be industrices and saving. Even amid the wild orgica which filled up a large portion of his time, he never lost sight of this higher aim. His faults were evidently those of an impulsive, and not of a vicious disposition. As his biographer observes, "they were the results, not of an innate depravity of heart, but of a defective education and bad associations, operating on a mind as yet unformed and pregnant with the wildest impulses." As he advanced in years, he became sensible of the folly of his conduct, and before he had reached the age of twenty-seven, his babits were entirely reformed.

After the peace between France and England Morgan devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm and the tranquil enjoyment of domestic happiness. By his military grants, he had acquired a considerable quantity of valuable land. His agricultural pursuits were successful. He began to be regarded among his neighbors as a man of substance. His wife was a woman of rare excellence of character, and exerted a happy influence apon his own.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, Morgan was selected as the captain of one of the rifle companies, which were raised in the State of Virginia. In about a fortsight after the battle of Bunker Hill, he started from Winchester at the head of his company, and in twenty-one days reached Boston, having traveled a distance of six hundred miles without losing a man by sickness or desertion on the route. For six weeks he remained inactive at the encampment in Cambridge. The inglerious repose was intolerable both to Morgan and his men, and at length an opportunity was presented for more exiting service. This was the expedition to Canada, on which he was placed at his own carnest request. During this campaign, he was enabled to display his military qualities on a broader field of action, and to assert new claims to the applause of his countrymen. The outfit of his company for the march was in keeping with the free-and-easy character of volunteer soldiery.

His men were armed, each with a rifle, a tomahawk, and a long knite. They were dressed with flames shirts, cloth or buck-kin breeches, buckskin leggins, shirts, cloth or backskin breeches, buckskin leggins, and n occasins. Over these clothes they were hunting-shirts, made, for the most part, of brown linen, some of buckslin, and a few of linesy weisey. These shirts were confined to the waist by beits, in which they carried their knives and tomahawks. Morgan's company the range, "Liberty or med their an we and tomahawks. Morgan's company wore cars, on which appeared the words, "Liberty or death." For himself, he appears to have adopted the Indian dress on this expedition. When met by the exploring party on their return from the head waters of the Chandiere, he wore leggins, and a cloth in the Indian style. His thighs, which were exposed to view on that occasion, appeared to have been facerated by the therms and bushes.

Morgan bore a prominent part in the assault on Quebec, and narrowly escaped with his life. In the midst of the battle, an important error was committed by the storming party under Arnold, and while he was attempting to restore order he received a ball in the leg, which brought him to the ground:

The momenter: confusion caused by these events, brought Mergan to the front just as Arnold was streek down. It was at this crisis in the conflict, that Morgan, at the instance and in compliance with the express wishes of all the field officers of the division who gan, at the instance and in compliance with the express wishes of all the field officers of the division who were present, assumed the direction of the assault "They would not take the command," he observes, in a short sketch written by himself of his early military career, "alleging that I had seen service and they had not, which reflected credit on their indement." Morgan now raised his voice, always terrible in the hour of battle, and which was heard above the din of arms, ordering his rillemen to the from. They obeyed the summons with a cheer, and without a mousant's healtatic nor delay, rushed over the barrier, driving before them like chaff the enemy posted there. A short distance beyond the barrier was a battery extending across the road, and flanked by the homes on either side, on which were mounted two twelve-pounders. As the riflemen advanced against this battery, the guns, charged with grape and canister, opened on them. The first gun was elevated too high, and did no indery; the other flashed without discharging, when the riflemen reached the wills and planted their ladders. Morgan pulled him down, and stepping on the ladders. Perceiving that the soldier reluctantly obeyed, Morgan pulled him down, and stepping on the ladder humself shouted to his non. "Now, boys, follow me?" Morgan pulled him down, and stepping on the ledder himself, shouted to as men, "Now, boys, follow me?" The ledders were instantly manned. As soon as Mor-gan's head appeared above the wall, a plateon of mus-The ledders were instantly manned. As soon as Morgan's head appeared above the wall, a plateon of meaketry was fired at him from within. So close was the discharge, that the fire scorehed his hair, and grains of powder were imbedded in his face. But this was the only injury he anstained, although one ball passed through the top of his cap, and another grazed the lot side of his face, cutting off a lock of his hair. The concussion was so creat, however, as to knock him from the top of the ladder down into the snow below. For a moment the ascent was checked in the belief that he was killed. But he was instantly on his foct again, and had recommended saccording the ladder. Another cheer rose from his men as they followed his example. Keeping his head down until he reached a step near the top of the ladder, he made a spring and beunded over the wall among the enemy. He was instantly followed by his men, among the fortmost of whom was Cadet Porterfield and Lieutenant Heth. Morgan, inhis descent alighted on one of the cannon, under the hunzle of which he fell, severely hurt by a contission on the knee. A dozen bayonets were instantly leveled at him: but the situation in which he fell created a delay, sufficiently long to enable his men, who now came sufficiently long to enable his men, who now came pouring over the wall, to rescue him and attack his

assailants.

The cremy, deanted by the impetuosity of the assault, made but a feeble resistance, and at length field into a building flanking the battery, from the windows of which, however, they renewed the conflict. They were speedily dislocked by the rifement, who, by Morgan's orders, fired a velley into the house, which was followed by a charge with their spontoons. The enters were driven through the building and out at enowed by a charge with their spontoons. The en-eny were driven through the building, and out at the rear into a neighboring street. Morgan can through a sullyport at one end of the battery, and thence round the corner of a building. Here, as he anticipated, he met the retreating British, whom he ordered, in a men-acing through a supervise. seing tone, to surrender, if they expected quarter. Capt. McCloud and about '90 of his men were thus made prisoners.

The Americans were at length compelled to surrender, a measure which was wholly repugnant to Morgan's wishes and tastes.

Morgan's Wishes and tastes.

On being summoned by some of the enemy's soldiery to deliver up his sword, he peremptority refused a compliance, but placing his back, against a wall, with the weapon in his hand, he dared say one of their number to come and take it. He possisted in this determination, notwithstanding the threat of the soldiers to shoot him and the exhortations of his men not to sacridee his life in welcase opposition. At length perceiving a main near at hand, whom he took by his dress to be a clergy man, he asked him if he was not a priest. Being man ness at hand, whom he took by his areas to be clergy man, he asked him if he was not a priest. Reing answered in the affirmative, Morgan delivered his sword to the clergyman, observing, "Then I give my sword to you; but not a secundrel of these cowards shall take it out of my hands."

In April, 1777, Morgan, having been released

from his parole by an exchange of prisoners, rejoined the army at Morristown, with a regiment of about one hundred and eighty men. He had previously received a Colonel's commission from Congress. The Commander-in-Chief welcomed him with marked kindness. He was placed at the head of a select corps of sharp-shooters, the formation of which had long been a favorite plan with Washington. It consisted of five hundred picked men, of hardy and active habits, accustomed to the woods, and shillful in the use of the rifle. Their duty was to keep a vigilant eye upon the enemy, and attack his flanking parties whenever an opportunity was presented. After performing efficient service against

the Hessians and British in New Jersoy, he was or-

dered to the North to engage in the operations for checking the advance of Burgoyne. At the head of his corps he proceeded without delay to Albany, where he met with a cordial greeting from Gen. Gates. His presence in that quarter in spired a universal panic among the Cansdiams and Incians. They deserted in great numbers, while the British regulars could not more beyond the precincts of their own camp without being saluted with a volley of rifle balls At the battle of Hemis's Hights, Morgan's corps bore the brunt of the day's perils and reaped a large share of its glories. After the decisive victory over Burgeyne at the second battle of Stillwater, Morgan, upon his return to headquarters the same night, was met by Gates, who immediately embraced him, saving:

"Morgan, you have done wonders this day. You have immortalized yourself and honored your country; if you are not promoted immediately, I will not serve another day!"

Feeling at the moment a preference for pudding over praise. Morgan merely replied:

"For God's sake, General, forbear this stuff, and give me something to eat and drink, for I am ready to die with hunger, fatigue and exhaustion."

He doubtless had an instinct of Gen. Gates's duplicity, for in spite of the brilliancy of his services in this campaign, they were not deemed worthy of more than a cursory notice in the General's dispatches. His name is not even mentioned in the efficial account of the surrender, and after the close of the campaign, he was treated by Gates with decided reserve, both in their official and persons intercourse.

The clue to this otherwise inexplicable circumstance The clue to this otherwise inexpireme cremitative is probably furnished in the following anecdote, relate by Morgan binself: immediately after the surrender Morgan visited Gates on business, when he was taken aside by the General, and confidentially told that main army was extremely dissatisfied with the conductive of the conductive o rain army was extremely diseased with the conduc-of the war by the Commander-in-Chief, and the seve-ral of the best officers threatened to regn, unless a change took place. Morgan perfectly understood the views of Gaics, in this conference, although he was then a stronger to the correspondence which he had held with Conway and others, and sternly replied, "I have one favor to ask of you, Sir, which is, never to mention that detestable subject to me again; for under no other man than Washington as Commander-in-Chief

From this time, until the Spring of 1781, all intima-From this time, until the Spring of 1781, all intimacy between Gates and Morgan coased. A day or two after the foregoing interchange of views, tien, Gates gave a diener to the principal officers of the British army. A large number of American officers were also invited; but Morgan was not among the number. So signal a mark of Gates's unfreeddness to Morgan, could not pass anobserved, either by himself, or by his hother officers. The cause was bursed in the bosons of the parties themselves, and conjecture, though wide spread, was at a loss to account for it. Before the entertainment was over, however, the petry indamity received with severify upon its author. Morgan had occasion during the evening to seek an interview with Gen. Gates, on business connected with his command. He was ushered into the dining room, and having arranged the matter in hand was permitted by the General to withdraw, without even the empty ceremony of an introduction to the British officers present. A number of the latter, streek by the commanding figure and noble mien of the Colonel, and noticing that he was a field officer, inquired he anne, as soon as he had retained. The language that life language that life is a contraction of the parties that it was Col. Morgan was a field officer, inquired his name, as soon as he had retired. On learning that it was Col. Morgan, they instantly rose to a nan from the lable, overtook him in the road, and severally taking him by the hand, made themselves known to him, trankly declaring, at the same time, that they had felt him severely in the said.

We cannot follow the gallant rideman through the remainder of his miniary career. One feature of the discipline by which he won the ordent at tachment of his men must be noticed.

He held himself a cessible to his men on all switable occasions, and encouraged them to come to him whenever they had any just cause of complaint. He knew what every solder was entitled to, and would never sufer them to be wronged or imposed on. He to digrest pains to have them provided, at all times, with a sufficiency of provisions, clothing, and everything nearestry to their comtort; and the consider and sick experienced his constant attention and core. One of the effects of the policy was, that the officers and men from the indistinct and example of their commander regarded the medices as one great family, or as a band of brothers, among whom here of the mesterities of the strict disciplinarian were observed. The affection with which Morgan was regarded by his men is instanced by the fact that almost every one of these who marched He held himself accessible to his men on all so which Morgan was regarded by his men is instance by the fact that shows every one of these who marches under his command to Quebec, and who survived that disast our expedition, was now to be found in the rank of his reserved.

of his regiment.

He never permitted any of them to be brought before a court martial, or to be punished by whipping. When one of them was charged with an offence which called for punishment, the necessed, if guilty, was taken by one of them was charged with a guilty, was taken by for punishment, the accused, if guilty, was taken by Morgan to some seeluded place, where no one would witness what might occur, and there, after a lecture on the impropriety of his conduct, would receive a themping, more or less severe, according to the nature

His health had become so impaired from exposure in his different campaigns that in 1779 he was compelled to retire from the army and return to his home in Virginia. He, however, resumed his position in the field on several occasions, and held the command of a general officer on the disbanding of the Continental troops at the close of the war.

The succeeding ten years were spent by Morgan in the bosom of his family, in the cuitivation of his farm, and the increase of his estate. He had not forgotten the habits of thrifty industry which disinguished his early career. He labored diligently in retrieving his affairs, which had suffered from his absence in the army, and in readering his property productive. He had obtained from Government the title to large quantities of land on the Ohio River, and in the year 1796 was the owner of no less than 250,000 acree. He thus acquired the consideration which wealth imparts, in addition to his renown as a soldier and a patriot. His house was now the resort of people of the highest rank in society. He had so far cultivated his mind and manners, as to be at case among men of talent and refinement. In 1796, he was elected a member of Congress, and while at the seat of government during the following year he was attacked by an illness which obliged him to return home before the close of the session. He remained an invalid for a great part of the remainder of his life, and through its closing year he was confined almost entirely to the house. For six or eight months prior to his death he became so feeble as to require the constant sttendance of some person at his bedside night and day. He at length expired after a protracted struggle with his infirmities, on the 6th of July, 1802.

As represented in this biography, General Mor gan was a man of an ardent and impulsive disposi tion, of glowing patriotism, of rare natural courage and of indensitable resolution and energy. His ser vices in the Revolutionary conflict secured the approval and confidence of Washington, whose reliance on his efficiency on critical occasions was never disappointed. Mr. Graham has performed his task as a biographer with ability and address. He has succeeded in embodying the pith of voluntinous documents in a compact and symmetrical narrative. His style is unambitious, but its vigor and tersences admirably adapt it to the subject which partakes of the character both of biography and history. We cannot doubt that his volume will attain a high position in the literature of the Revolution.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF SPENCER HOUGH-TON CONF. 17mo., pp. 484. Livermore & R. The late Dr. Cone was a strongly marked and de idedly original character. No one could pass him in the streets without being struck with the intellectual arrive and keenness, the energy of purpose, and benevolesce of disposition, which were depicted on his ex-pressive features. His career was one of remarkable

variety, at d in its buliness and independence doubtless corresponded with the temperament of the man. Born a New-Jerrey, just after the close of the Revolution any war, at the age of twelve we find him in the Freekman class of Princeton College. The death of his father, however, suddenly broke off his literary pursuits, and compelled him to assume the care of sylperting the family, when only fourteen years ald He was thus early taught a lesson of courage and selfreliance. A situation as assistant teacher in Princeton Academy enabled him to procure a scanty subsistence for the mother and her five hule chileren, who had become dependent on his exertions. In one or two years he in proved his condition by rens ving to Philadelphia where he was employed as assistant to Dr. Aberoom-ble in the High School of that city. At the same time, he commenced the study of law, and soon after, deciping the proposals of an Episcopal bishop to prepure for the ministry of that Church, was induced by the advice of the westly prelate, as the next best thing to taking hely orders, to try his fortune apon the stage. He made his debut in the old Chesnut street theater. and at once attracted the attention of the play-goin community. From 1805 to 1810 he devoted himse with real to the pursuits of the stage, playing chiefly in Philadelphia, Bahimore and Alexandria. He seen found an exthusiastic circle of admirers, although his theatrical life was not free from turned, and on one onearion he was the cause of a disturbance which fercety and violence, was hardly surpassed by the Macready not at the Astor Place Opera House. He was absent when the tumult commenced, hat was hastily summoned to the spot, and rushing to the theatter, in five minutes gained entire compal of the eround In a few words of psecionate elegience, he succeeded in calming their excitement. Order was promptly re stored, and a check placed on further demonstrations About this time he made the acquaintance of

the excellent woman, who afloward became his wife, and "such a wife as few great men have ever had to support, inspirit, sustain, and console them through their struggles. A brave, carnest simple-hearted, clear-headed women, always devoted te her bushend and his happiness, and making his home a place of rest and strengthening in the pauses of the battle. He now begins to weary of his profession. It had nothing concenial to his desires or tastes. He grew more disgusted with it every day. Mean time, he had joined a military company in Baltimo and on the attack of that city by the British in 1814, took an active part in its defense. He had previously retired from the stage, and become the efficer of a political paper. With increasing religious convictions, he soon determined to engage in the Christian ministry, and, having removed to Washington, where he had been appointed to an office the Treasury Department preached his first sermon in that city in 1815. He was no less successful in the pulpit than he had been on the stage. A brilliant popularity fell to his lot at once. Shouly after seing Beensed to preach he was chosen Chaplain of Congress, and at the close of the Session was called to take charge of the Baptist Church in Alexandria In 1823 he removed to New-York, and from that time until his death last year, was an active and preminent element in the ecclesiastical relations of the Baptist persuasion in this city. The volume now is med is in cribed to the Baptists of America by the sons of Dr. Core. It gives a full and highly-interesting secount of the life of their distinguished parent, and although indulging in occasional licenses of expression, is a valuable addition to American biography.

A MEMORIAL VOLUME. THERE SOME SERMON. By In Re. Rev. JOANNES M. WARNESHEY, D. D. Edited by as Wilson. Co., pp. 66. D. Appleson & Co.

The design of this volume is to furnish the large cir.

de of reagers, whom the death of the late Bishop Wainwright bereaved of a paster and a friend, wi an appropriate memorial of his eminent private vitues and of his professional devotedness and fide ty-Its contents comprise the address at his funeral by Dr. Highy, a biographical memoir by Bishop Doan and a selection from his manuscript discourses. The personal qualities of the departed Bishop are feelingly portrayed in the notices by his clerical bestiren whose eulogiums on his character will be sustained by the sympathy of all who enjoyed the privilege of his ac-acquaintance. Bishop Wainwright was a man of varied and elegant cultivation, of excellent practical sense, of genial social tastes, and of a cheerful and active temperament. His predominant trait, however, was devotion to the interests of the Church, in which he occupied a high position. The discourses in this volume are marked by the prevailing characteristics of his mind. They never attempt the discussion of profound or difficult subjects they show no love peculative abstractions—they do not aim at originality of either thought or expression-and, without ascend ing into the lottier regions of elequence, are uniformly simple and held in dectrine, chaste in diction, and carpest and affectionate in tone. With no pretensions to iniversal interest, the volume admirably fulfills purpose of its publication—to present a fathful trancript of the virtues of Bishop Wainwright for the remembranes of his friends.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Post of Works of Thomas Hood, Vols. Fact & Africa.

Little, Severa & Co.

The Life of George Westington Irvine. Household Edition. G. I. Petnan & Co. History of Secret Socioties and of the Revolution Party in France from 180 to 180. Translated from the French of Larten De La Honde. By an American. Syn. pp. 479.

e x Co. By Harlet Hamilto-Bigslow. Theo.pp. The Cores Entailed by Co.

The Rapished Son. By Mrs. Caraline Low Henry. Bluo. pp. 177. T. R. Peterson.

The Life and Times of Univ. Zwingh. Translated from the German of J. J. Hottimen. By the Rev. Prof. T. C. Parter. Linux, pp. 421. Hamisharz: Theo. F. Scheffer. Parter. Linux, pp. 421. Hamisharz: Theo. F. Scheffer. Same Cleary of the Night before Christman. 12 mo., pp. 8. Mathews & Claiman. Extended Life. By Samin T. L. Robinson. 12 mo., pp. 308. Crasby, Nickola & Co.

The Fighenite of Panetravious. Fifth Edition. By John Wilson. Ema. pp. 102. The Same.

Justice in the Bye Wayer A Tale of Life. By F. Colbert Adams. 12 mo., pp. 504. Livermore & Robb.

"The Recollections of a Life-Time," by S. G. Goodich describing the authentic history of the veritable Peter Parley, is announced for speedy publication by Miller, Orton & Mulligan. The work comprises personal reminiscences of the author for upward of half a century, together with an account of numerous public events which have happened during his life-time of which he has been a witness or a participator. Mr. Goodrich has had a remarkable and interesting career. As an author and editor, he has published o less than one hundred and seventy volumes, the sales of which amount to the energious number of seven millions of copies. He was a private soldier in the war of 1812 with England. He was a close obnd was personally acquainted with most of its members. He has crossed the Atlantic sixteen times, and was a witness of the French Revolution of 1848, and of the own Petal of Louis Napoleon. With the veriety \$3,000 to answer the charge. of anesdete, incident, and description introduced in this work, by such a master of pleasant narrative style as Peter Parley, a came a fall to present great and various | years old, son of Robert Cremio of No. 159 Monroeattractions.

"SLAVES FOR NICARAGUA."

Sin: My attention has just been called to a commuention in your paper of yesterday, under the above Argus," in which the writer says: "I learn that the revenue cutter at this port has within a few days, received direct orders from the disvernment at Washington, to suspend all deportion or arrest of slaves, or vessels suspected to be such and to

wase collecting or imposing thes for infractions of the aw concerning the Slave trude, until after the Presidential election," Ac.

As I am the commander of the only cutter in this district, I ought to know what "orders have been sent to the revenue enter at this port, direct from the

elavers, or vessels suspected to be such," I have received special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, through the Collector of this port, to use all the means in my power to prevent the fitting out and reporture of all vessels intended for the slave trade.

Presuming you will agree with me that justice demands that my denial of alleged facts, reflecting so verely both on the Government and myself, should receive as extended a circulation as the false statements of "Argus," I have to request that you publish this

note in your journal of to-morrow.

I am, Siz, very respectfully, your about I size Size very respectfully, your abolient servent JOHN FAINCE, Commanding U. S. Revenue Cutter Washingt U. S. Berst as Cutter Washington, Oct. 24, 1856.

THE BAPTISTS FOR FREMONT.

To the Editor of The N. V. Teilane.

SIR: A short time since I noticed a paragraph copied into your paper from The Journal of Commerce, in which it was asserted that the resolutions recently passed by the Baptist State Convention at Penn Yan id not represent the sentiments of the Baptist pastors of this city, most of whom were in favor of the election of Filmers. From my own knowledge, I was confilent at the time that the statement was incorrect, and as I have since made inquiry of others. I am now certum of it.

Of the twenty-four posters of Bantist Churches in this city, I could, if it were proper to intermeddle with their private affairs, give the names of thirteen who are in favor of the principles of the Republican party, and will vote for Col. Fremont, if they vote at all. I know of but two who are in favor of Fillmore, although there may be others, as I know nothing of the political preferences of the remaining nine. I am also person-son ally acquainted with eight Baptist ministers in this city, not settled pastors, all of whom are beart and soul with the Republicans.

I have bad some opportunity of learning the sentiments of the Baptists in this city and throughout the State, and I am certain that if the election of Col. Fre ment depended on them, he would go into the Presiden tial chair by acclamation. A New York Bartist.

Barrier Prosecutivos .- Wake Forest College, a outhern Baptist institution, has discontinued the use of the Rev. Dr. Wavland's Elements of Moral Science. herause it cottains sentiments unsound, and at war with the domestic institutions of the South." The Now Testament will be prescribed next.

FIRES.

THE IN CANAL STREET.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out the brick building No. 118 Canal-st,, first floor occumied by Thomas Account as a furnishing store, second store by C. Herrick as a boys' clothing establishment. The are originated in the second story, but how or in what manner is unknown. The stock of Mr. Herrick was nearly destroyed by fire and water. His loss is between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The stock of Mr. Acastor sustained considerable

damage by water. Insured for \$1,000 in the People's Insurance Company.

The third story was occupied by families, whose furniture was badly damaged by water. Loss between THE PIRK IN COURTLANDS STREET.

The fire in the building No. 44 Courtlandt street on Thursday evening, reported in yesterday's Tauness, supposed to have originated from the due. The loss of Richards & Whiting results entirely from water, and will not probably exceed \$1,000. They are fully covered by insurance in various city and country offices. Loss of W. P. Warrimer, \$1,500; fully insured in Eastern companies. Loss of Wm. Hammill, \$2,000; insured for \$1,000 in the Home Insurance Company. Mr. Samis's los is not over \$100; insured for \$200 in the Irving Insurance Company. Mr. Bowlen's loss is dight. The building is owned by Philip Hone. It is not damaged over \$1,000; issued.

CITY ITEMS.

GERRAN OPERA-DEBUT OF MILE, JOHANNSON,-Weber's opera of "Der Freischutz" was produced on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of introducing to a New-York public Mile. Johannsen, late Prima Donna at Frankfort. The lade achieved a most unequivocal success, vocally and dramatically. She possenses a beautiful soprano voice-pure, full and perfectly reliable—united to a correct execution. She a perfectly at ease on the stage, and possesses a good leal of dramatic power. In her great scene in the second act she created a ferror, and was repeatedly recalled to receive the well-merited plaudits of a rowded house. She will prove a great acquisition to

the present company.

This evening, Flotow's delightful little opera of "Martha" will be given for the first time—Mile. Johannsen and Mme, v. Berkel in the leading roles.

on Thursday evening, about 73 o'clock, the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club were manifesting their attachment to noisy sport and dangerous amusement by siving the gus belonging to the Empire Club, without my regard to decency or the safety of human life. On the night named a stage was passing through the Second avenue, near Second street, where the gun was being fired, when by its explosion the windows of the stage were smashed, and the right side of a gentleman's face severely burned. The gentleman's nation is Mr. Smith, residing at the corner of North Second and Lorrimer streets, Williamsburgh, He had his face dressed in the drug store of Dayton & Reineck, No. 39 Second avenue.

The street is certainly not the place in which to fire caurens, and it is about time that such outrages upon the public should be stayed. It is well to be politicall happy, but had to be exceedingly careloss, and we hope that gues will, if fired at all, in future be fired at appropriate places, and even then with special regard

ESPRESS TO NICARAGUA AND CALIFORNIA.-The Pacific Express Company, No. 124 Broadway, will forward letters and small parcels as above per steamer Texas, this day. Mail hage close at 2 o'clock.

CHARGE OF PALSE PRITERSES. -- Robert L. Lane, a shipping merchant doing business in South street, was arrested yesterday by Officer Webb, of the Lower Police Court, charged with defrauding Aeron B. Van Olinda, esq., of No. 22 Wall street, out of property valued at \$1.500. The complainant was part owned of three vessels, and sold his interest to the secured server of the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, | for the above sum, the latter stating that he was doing a profitable business and was perfectly solvent, which representation is now charged to be false. Mr. Lane was taken before Justice Osborne and held to bell in

NARROW Escape.-A few days ago a child three fell from the third-story window of said house upon the stone steps of the front stoop, escaping with but slight injury. The distance was over twenty-five feet. A PHILADELPHIAN ROBBED. - James Rusk, a mem-

A PRINCIPLE HIAN ROBBERT, "Almos Robe, a face beest the Keystone Club of Philadelphia, was robbed on
Toursday evening while he was sleeping on a vary to now of the
year in Cherry street, near the Zhat River. He had become
greatly failured end has flown upon the war to sleep, when some
young sample stells in hist, cost and yold water. Two of these,
here-I Wim Roysond's and Patrick Railly, were arrested soon
afterward, and Justice Breuma held then for examination!
The watch has been recovered and restored to its owner.

Inquest these run Body or Miss Cornett.—An impose was held vestering at No. 72 West Thirty-fifth street upon the body of Miss Harriet Cornell, the vesual lady who was the even and locality silled on Thursday norming by in to-waste. The coverance was shown in leave been purely so historial, and not the result of recklessness on the part of the diver, and he was discharged from earth dy. Decomed was a native of this city, sixteen years of 480.

"Government at Washington," and I say, without hesitation or reservation, the statements contained in the communication of "Argus" are untrue in every perfectler. I further say that, so far from having received orders to "suspend all detention or arrest of "suspend all detention or arrest of the father, as whose time Office was a prisoner. He principled the bada of the tails into the side of the Carman, received orders to "suspend all detention or arrest of the father, as whose time Office was a prisoner. He principled the bada of the tails into the side of the tails into the side of the tails.

tenday. No proposation is said to have been given to warrant the assent. The second was taken before Justice Ochorna, and computed to prison for trial.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERT, - Ches. Dellott, boatman, who arrested yeaterday charged with having on led Monday night kneeded down and publish a man Boyd, residing at No. 27. Washington street, of a gold watch and 23° in benk bills. The assault was committed in West, near Hammond street, and there being the policerum to be found, Definition of the case. It was seen however, yesterday asleep in a barroom in that vicinity and arrested. Justice Flandress tocked him up for examination.

FOUND DROWNED.-The body of a young whose name, from letters found in his pockets, is enpposed to have been John Coulin, was found on Friday merging as the Dock at Fier No. 1, Nr. An inquest was held upon the body and a verificial of "supposed drowning" rendered. One of the jetters found was dealt Oct. 33, and addressed to Mr. Josep. 20. Monry attract, and another was from his wife in Limerick, Irvania, who appeared to be in a docture condition. December was poorly clad and had been in the city but a short time.

House There,—John Coulton, an Irish boy, was de-tected on Friday in the house of Mrs. Mary O. Parell, No. 60 Hudain street, heiging himself to silver spoons, no him rings, ke. He excepted into the street, but was pursued and captured Juntace Flandreau locked him up for trial.

CAPTURE OF A FUSITIVE.-Philip Hicks, colored. was arrested yeater lay in Church at next by officer Farlay of the Calet's Office, as a fugitive from Boffsio, N. V., where, it is alreaded by stone #30 from Edward O'Hara, a harber of that etg. He was locked up preparatory to being sent back to Buffsio in the go of the Chef of Police of that city, who is now here.

CHILD STRANGEED TO DEATH. The body of an

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL .- Weekly Report to Oct. 24,

Designing of late.

Remaining of late.

J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]

in their children are best adapted, and in which they can be Threnology teaches parents for what occupations residul and happy. How many men drag out a disappointed for which of this knowledge! The Hon, T. J. Rock observes life for what of this knowledge? The lion, T. J. Rosk observes:

When a man properly understands himself, montally and
presently, his read to happiness is amouth, and society has a strong markets for his good conduct and usefulness." Phre-modal, teaches parents the exact characteristics of children show to manage them property to what is suffice to appeal, what desires to restrain and what to call into action. Examinations, with writter descriptions of character, and advice daily, by Mr. Fowtier, et No. 30s Breatway.

AUTHORS AND PHRENOLOGY .- The successful as the develops nature, and describes in harmony with human emotion and human want. Ponsavonov is the "key-based" by which to reach all the strings of the human work. Expensa-tions, with charms and written descriptions, given thing by Mr. Forence, No. 908 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Engrous, above all, should understand Pinnsnet own, for they write for everybedy, and should understand
every faculty of the mind in all its conditions and relations.
Enginitations, with writing descriptions, daily, at No. 300
Broadway. [Advertisement.]

older with Practicities, hence the Glergyman who understand the phremiodical popularities of his people can adapt his tead-ings to their victous apposities and wants. Examinations data by Mr. Forkley, No. 308 Broadway. [Advertisement.]

TIME ACTOR is successful in proportion as he holds the mirror of to NATURE," which nature PHERENOLOGY nables him to comprohend (and portray). Examinations daily Mr. FOWLER, at No. 308 Breaters. " DRED," THIS APTERNOON AND EVENING.-

This Approach at 2 o'clock (and not 3 as usual) the famous Moral Drams of "Daud" will be performed at Rangue's Moral of the Strang at 7 o'clock. This will affect a courted chance for many who are anxious to see Ton Thumb in the character of "Tom Thi," and distille the accustomed crowd. But we say, so the house is quickly filled. [Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING. Extensive Clothing Barre house Stand St. Fulton at all Its and St. Ful and Blue Frock Costs.

> Evano's Evano's Clothing Warehouse. Non-thouse. Politica at., p Gold and Stiff sta. New-York.

NOTE 5 TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMBER.
Owing to the great derived for my ODSTMERT in Now-Tork
Circ. I shall be at the New-Haven House, course of Broadens,
and Cainal-st., from the 21st to the 25th inst., from 9 a. m. to 2

P. M. KENNEDY'S SALT RIBEUM OINTMENT allays oil inflammation in Salt Rheum and Free spelse and every humor of a hot notes. and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

AENERG'S SCATTERING OUTBERN will scatter Scrottle.

Swellings on the need. Swellings on the neck.

KENNED'S HEALING OINTMENT will head Scrotisla Sount,
Fever Sores and GRAMMOR Series, &c.

Licerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks,
or at most it a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes; the week
care never cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars, as a gen-

spenaire cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars; as a govern thing, a cure does not cost half of that.
All filliated with Hummes or Sores are respectfully in rited to

All Killeded with the control of the Control of Kennedy's Modical Discovery, Rozbury, Marketty, Hondrey, Marketty, Hondrey, Marketty, Ma [Advertisement.]
PIANOS—NEW SCALE.—The greatest musical im

provement of the age, unequaled for power and richness come. Professors, trachers and the public will please call at examine at Homaca WallTuns, No. 333 Breadway. THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Now open at No.

697 Broadway, should be visited by overy stranger in the city. It is the most care and beautiful collection of Paratricus in the country. Go and over it by all means.

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—CAS APPARATUS,
after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.—
C. R. Wondworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most conpleto, cheep, simple, and efficient Gas Macutaxy, adapted in all
impacts to the waits of private dwellings, public and private
achoois, churches, colleges factories, fromderies, hotels, watering places, &co., as well as of totus and villages. Details will
be invasited, by apprivate in person or by letter to the office of
the Company, where a Machine can be seen in operation, and
descriptive pumphists obtained.
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THE AUBIN GAS WORKS — Generating Gas

No. 208 Broadway, N. Y.

Can be seen in operation in the
CEVATAL PALACE, Where they supply over our hundred burners,
Offices of the Company with
Messes, H. Q. Hawthy & Go., Albert,
Messes, H. Q. Hawthy & Go., Albert,
N. Y.

Druggists Visiting this city should examine the stock of Fancy Goods, comprising every article except first imparted excinatory for their sales by Royus E. Moltano & Co., No. 5: Nassan St., S. L.

FAIRBANKS CELERRATED PLATFORM AND STATES SCALE A.— More than one has deed different modifica-ces, atapted to every required operation of sectioning, for sale Parmanes & Co., No. 106 Broadways. Also Agence by Me origin House

A REMEDY FOR DESPERSA.—The Oxygenated

WHAT IS IT FOR—THIS WOOD'S HAIR RE-

[Advortisement.]
TEAR.—THE CANTON TEA COMPANY have on land every variety of Thas 69 Grocers. Tea Dealers, and polyto families—Somelors, O Solone and Young Hyan, from the solo. (Imposeder and Impossi from Na. to Me. all other qualities equally low. Also, 55 boxes of sand Family Tealer one colors. Cell and examine—No. 125 Challent, between Post and Rooseveltuts.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The Hon. Heary Wilson, the Hon. Thos. H. Ford and Channey Shaffer, esq., will speak in this evening. Seats reserved for ladice.

The Rocky Monatoin Frament Clair of Kings